

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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Abstract:

The growth of the National Capital City (IKN) could cause forest degradation, hazards to animal habitats, carbon emissions from forest cutting, restricted raw water supplies, and flooding. This study examines how the government's environmental protection and management affect the development of the State Capital (IKN) from the perspective of sustainable development goals (SDGs) and how to apply the idea of forest city to IKN's development plan (IKN). Empirical juridical research methods, through search and study of secondary data, in the form of legislation, academic texts, policy recommendations, and scientific works of National Capital Development (IKN) experts. Secondary data was acquired from printed and electronic library materials. Normative research must understand contemporary legal norms via a statutory and conceptual approach. The results of the study show that the forms of environmental protection and management, including prevention, prevention of damage and pollution, and restoration of environmental quality, have demanded the development of various policies and programs and activities supported by other environmental management support systems. Sustainable development involving current and future generations requires joint efforts to achieve the goals of IKN development by balancing three crucial aspects, namely economic, social, and environmental protection. Before constructing IKN, the Forest City Concept must be applied to stabilize the forest regions and resolve the many land disputes that have arisen within the forest areas.

Keywords: Protection and Management of the Environment; National Capital Development; Sustainable Development Goals.

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INTRODUCTION

The conference on the human environment in Stockholm began with the need to consider environmental aspects in development programs. At that time, the country was concentrating on economic development. One of the essential points at the conference was the Sustainable Development Goals. The plan to relocate the State Capital (IKN) in East Kalimantan Province, which was assessed by Prof. Dr. R. Rijanta, M.Sc Professor of the Department of Development Geography, Faculty of Geography UGM, as an opportunity as well as a challenge, where the concept of a forest city, the smart city is promoted as a conceptual answer to various criticisms and challenges that arise

(the concept of forest city), especially to realize sustainability (Nugroho, 2022). The concept of Forest City emerged to mitigate environmental damage opportunities, especially forests, in the planning and development of the National Capital City (IKN). Urban planning concepts designed to support sustainable development are being developed in several cities worldwide, especially in China. Likewise, in Indonesia, the Indonesian government plans to build the National Capital City (IKN) with the concept of Forest City. However, until now, there has been no formulation of a clear definition or principle of the concept (Mutaqin & Muslim, 2021).

The development of the New Capital City (IKN) has legally been in effect since Law No. 3 of 2022 concerning the State Capital was ratified by President Joko Widodo on February 15, 2022, which in the process of ratification led to pros and cons. According to Constitutional Law expert Bivitri Susanti, drafting Law Number 3 of 2022 is not participatory and transparent. It contradicts other laws, so several parties have planned to conduct a judicial review of this Law to the Constitutional Court (Subarudi, 2022). The reasons given by the government regarding the transfer of the country's capital are different things. However, in forming the state capital law, of course, it must refer to laws and regulations, especially Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the formation of legislation. The mandate of the Law in article 43 paragraph (3) states that the draft law originating from the DPR, the President or the DPD must be accompanied by an academic document.

With the existence of an academic text, a statutory regulation becomes strong from the scientific aspect as the basis for submitting it to become Law as a solution to solving problems and legal needs in the community. One part of the draft law in which there is an academic text is the need for a philosophical foundation, juridical basis, and sociological basis that accompanies the draft law. It is a must for legislative and executive institutions in drafting laws. Thus, stakeholders will be able to examine or assess whether this draft law is feasible to be proposed, which will eventually become a regulation to create a comprehensive rule from a philosophical, sociological, and juridical perspective. The first appendix of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the formation of legislation in number 2, especially in chapter 4, is explained the technique of preparing academic texts for draft laws relating to the philosophical basis, sociological basis, and juridical basis (Khair, 2022).

Environmental issues as one of the main reasons for moving the capital city (Hutapea, 2020) will continue to be faced by Jakarta with increasing intensity, including climate change, land subsidence, and environmental pollution (Martinez & Masron, 2020)(Hackbarth & Vries, 2021) but on the other hand, the development of the National Capital City (IKN) has the potential for environmental impacts such as:

- 1) Forest degradation is due to decreased forest cover, one of which is caused by the use of land in forest areas for non-forestry activities such as mining, settlements, and even plantation. Even though the area of the State Capital (IKN) is part of the island of Kalimantan, the direction of spatial planning is to realize the preservation of biodiversity conservation areas and protected areas with wet tropical forest vegetation. At least 45 percent of the island of Borneo is the world's lungs.
- 2) Threats to animal habitats where the island of Kalimantan, one of Indonesia's primary wildlife homes, is characterized by a variety of animal and plant species, including several species that are categorized as protected or essential.
- 3) The National Capital City (IKN) expansion can cause land conversion from wooded areas, resulting in carbon emissions. 4) Limited supply of raw water. In the current analysis from the KLHS Masterplan IKN, the carrying capacity of water in the IKN area (256,000 ha) has been exceeded. However, the population's access to clean water is still low as well as the IKN area (56,000 ha).

- 4) Flood Potential due to the construction of IKN, there is a potential for flooding because there are areas included in flood-prone areas such as Sepaku, Sambojo, and Muara Jawa Districts and especially around watersheds. It is because most of the sentences are forest areas, either in the form of natural forests or plantation forests.

This condition necessitates the appropriate development strategy without endangering the current ecosystems, including the habitat of protected exotic animals and other environmental service activities like carbon absorption, water system protection, and air temperature regulation. In addition, Indonesia is currently bound by a global commitment, namely the Paris Agreement as stated in the National Determination Contribution document, where Indonesia is committed to reducing emissions by 29% with the business as usual scheme and 41% with support from outside parties in 2030. In addition, in the FOLU scheme, our net sink is committed to achieving net carbon sequestration by 2030 (Pamungkas, 2022).

IKN development is targeted to meet the principles of "*sustainable cities and communities*," as stated in Target 11 of the 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs). In particular, target 11, which contains sustainable Cities and Settlements, must inspire the development of IKN-Nusantara, which presents Inclusive, Safe, Resilient, and Sustainable Cities and Settlements. It is essential to be informed that the development of IKN will reap public opinion. Even experts and academics, especially environmentalists, are concerned about the impact not only on the preservation of local biodiversity but also on socio-demographic issues. Several urban development issues need to be watched out for, including the IKN development, because it will have various impacts on the environment, among others caused by global warming, population growth, pollution, and the waste of natural resources that are not environmentally friendly. This kind of condition not only impacts the degradation of biodiversity but also involves socio-demographic issues. Therefore, sustainable urban development is also necessary and essential to carefully considering aspects of social and economic development (Adamowicz & Zwolinska-Ligaj, 2020).

That is why sustainable development adheres to economic development, human resource development, and sustainable environmental development. When the concept of sustainable development refers to rural areas, then Indonesia as an agricultural country needs to dedicate its attention to issues of vital agriculture, beautiful villages, and wealthy farmers. Thus, the meaning of sustainable development for an agrarian country of Indonesia is a development that is planned as well as possible to create a life by balancing social, economic, and environmental sustainability, following the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment to meet the needs of the current generation without having to reduce the ability and capacity of the environment. the needs of future generations in supporting the life of the nation. The purpose of this study is to discuss how the form of environmental protection and management by the government is related to the development of the State Capital (IKN) from the perspective of sustainable development goals (SDGs) and how to apply the concept of forest city in the development plan of the State Capital (IKN).

METHOD

This study uses empirical juridical research methods through tracing and studying secondary data in the form of legislation, academic texts, policy recommendations, and scientific works of National Capital Development (IKN) experts. Secondary data was obtained through library research (Library Research) sourced from printed and electronic library materials. Normative (doctrinal) research is needed to understand the current legal norms (Law in the Book) through the statutory approach (Statute Approach) and conceptual approach (Conceptual Approach) (Ibrahim, 2007). While empirical research is carried out through observations, interviews, and focus group discussions (Focus Discussion Group) on understanding how the Law in the field (Law in Action)

(Arikunto, 2012). Primary data were obtained through interviews with key persons (Key Persons) and focus group discussions on exploring a particular issue or phenomenon from the informants involved (Muijeen et al., 2020). This method is needed to obtain data or information with a more diverse perspective on environmental protection against the impact of the National Capital City (IKN) development in the perspective of sustainable development Goals (SDGs). The results of this study are then described through words, schemes, graphs, pictures, or tables to present in-depth information. The results of this study are then described through words, schematics, graphs, pictures, or tables to present in-depth information and aspects relevant to the research theme so that the background underlying legal norms and policy concepts can be well understood (Widi, 2010).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The form of environmental protection and management by the government related to the development of the National Capital City (IKN) in the perspective of sustainable development Goals (SDGs). The concept of sustainable development began after the Stockholm Declaration in 1972. After the Stockholm Declaration, a world-level environmental commission was formed, namely the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED). In 1987 WCED, in a report entitled "Our Common Future," in which there is the concept of sustainable development (sustainable development), namely "sustainable development is a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet own needs". Sustainable development by WCED implies that there is a limited ability of the environment created by technological conditions and social organizations to meet the needs of present and future generations (Cahyani, 2020).

The concept of sustainable development is not a new concept issue (Ngoyo, 2015). The concept of SDGs itself was born through a series of meetings of leaders of the nations of the world at the conference on Sustainable Development held by the United Nations in Rio de Janeiro in 2012 this concept was born. The meeting aims to achieve universal common goals that can maintain a balance in the three dimensions of sustainable development: environmental, social, and economic (Ishatono, 2016). Sustainable development is developed to meet today's life's needs without destroying future generations' needs (Huda, 2008).

Sustainable development aims to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. There are 17 (seventeen) goals of sustainable development according to the Sustainable Development Goals by the United Nations, as listed below:

Figure 1. Seventeen goals of the Sustainable Development Goals by the United Nations.



Source: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/envision2030.html>

Sustainable development is a process that optimizes the benefits of natural resources and human resources by harmonizing natural resources with development. It is reaffirmed in Article 3

of the Environmental Management Act concerning the Principles of Environmental Management. In the article, it is stated that "environmental management is based on the preservation of a harmonious and balanced environmental capability to support sustainable development for the improvement of human welfare, while the explanation says that the notion of preservation implies the achievement of a harmonious and balanced environmental capability and the enhancement of that capability. Only in a harmonious and balanced environment can optimal life be achieved. However, its implementation is still not well understood and therefore still shows much confusion at the policy and regulatory level and has many symptoms in the order of implementation or implementation. Sustainable development implies development that "pays attention to" and "considers" environmental dimensions. In its implementation, it became a topic of discussion at the 1972 Stockholm conference (UN Conference on the Human Environment), which recommended that development be carried out with due regard to environmental factors (Wati, 2018).

Furthermore, the Act distinguishes between "sustainable principles" as the principle of environmental management and "environmental development" as a development system.

- a. Sustainable development is a process in which the utilization of its resources, direction of investment, the orientation of technological development, and institutional changes are carried out in harmony and with great attention to current and future potentials in meeting the needs and aspirations of the community.
- b. Conceptually, sustainable development can be interpreted as a progressive transformation of social, economic, and political structures to increase the certainty of the Indonesian people in meeting their current interests without compromising the ability of future generations to fulfill their interests (Wati, 2018).

The principles of sustainable development are the following:

1. An integrative way of thinking. In this context, development must look at the functional interrelationships of the complexities between natural systems, social systems, and humans in planning, organizing, and implementing the development;
2. Sustainable development must be viewed from a long-term perspective. Until now, what has dominated the thinking of decision-makers in development is the short-term frame of mind, which wants to get results from the development process. This condition often makes decisions that do not take into account the consequences and implications in the long term, such as the potential for forest damage that has reached 3.5 million Ha/year, floods that are more frequent and their impacts are getting more comprehensive, the energy crisis (because we are currently has become a net oil importer without ever taking maximum diversification steps when it is still in a state of energy surplus), transportation capital that is not developing, poverty that is difficult to reduce, and others;
3. Considering biodiversity. to ensure that natural resources are always available sustainably for the present and the future. Equally important is the recognition and maintenance of cultural diversity, which will encourage equal treatment of various community traditions so that the community can better understand them;
4. Distribution of socio-economic justice. In this context, it can be said that sustainable development ensures equity and social justice, which is marked by equal access to roles and opportunities for every citizen and more equitable distribution of welfare through economic equity.

Sustainable development involving current and future generations requires joint efforts to achieve the goals of IKN development by balancing three essential aspects, namely economic, social, and environmental protection. Sustainable Development in Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management and its Amendment through Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation and Government Regulations is a conscious and planned effort that

combines environmental, social, and economic aspects into development strategies to ensure the integrity of the environment as well as the safety, capabilities, welfare, and quality of life of present and future generations.

Sustainable development refers to efforts to maintain continuous building activities. The availability of sustainable resources to carry out development can guarantee the maintenance of building activities. Suppose it is related to the sustainability of resource use. In that case, the context is an effort to utilize resources for development (human welfare) so that the rate (level) of utilization does not exceed the carrying capacity of these resources to provide them. In other words, the sustainability of resource use is primarily determined by the level of utilization of these resources, which does not exceed their carrying capacity (Cahyani, 2020)

The principle of sustainable development should be applied regarding the relocation of the capital city of Indonesia. IKN will be moved to North Penajam Paser Regency and Kutai Kartanegara Regency, East Kalimantan Province. The government issued Law Number 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital, the vision as a world city that becomes a role model and manifests the principles of sustainable development and policy instruments built by the government. In the principles of IKN development, it is stated that IKN development will use 100% environmentally friendly construction for every building, commercial and residential, applying resource efficiency and low carbon practices.

An environmentally friendly building developed by the Agency for Standardization of Environmental and Forestry Instruments (BSILHK) has been developed since 2010 as the basis for implementing several tools and standards used to achieve the principles of IKN development (Handarini & Agusni, 2022). An Environmentally Friendly Building is a building that applies environmental principles in its design, construction, operation and management and is an essential aspect of dealing with climate change (Minister of Environment Regulation No. 8/2010).

Through this regulation, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry establishes criteria that must be in an environmentally friendly building, including using environmentally friendly materials, facilities and infrastructure for conserving water resources in buildings and others. These criteria are the basis for developing tools for implementing Green Building Certification in Indonesia. Currently, the Green Building Council Indonesia (GBCI) certifies environmentally friendly buildings as an Environmentally Friendly Building Certification Agency that the Ministry of Environment and Forestry has registered. In other words, GBCI, in monitoring the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, develops a more technical certification tool and is ready to be used by the public. Environmentally friendly building certification can also refer to the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) No. 21 Year 2021 (Handarini & Agusni, 2022)

IKN development must pay attention to the sustainability of forest functions through the following development planning strategies, including:

- a. Compliance with standards for tropical forest plant species diversity as a reference for restoration of areas that need to be rehabilitated. The forest rehabilitation and restoration carried out can refer to the standard of forest species diversity as indicated by the condition of the Sungai Wain Protection Forest, East Kalimantan, which has a high diversity of tree species covering 385 species in an area of 3.60 ha with a density of 1,917 stems/ha, and basal area. 20.57 m²/ha. This species diversity is a habitat for various types of fauna, including 94 species of mammals, 234 species of birds, 17 species of amphibians, 17 species of fish, and 126 species of insects. The diversity of species shows its condition as a unified ecosystem in which each species plays a specific natural role. This diversity also reflects its compatibility as a habitat for existing wildlife.
- b. Protecting wildlife populations is compliant with the typical characteristics of wildlife habitats, especially umbrella species. Wildlife life requires minimum conditions of habitat that meet the

requirements to support the various activities it carries out, both as a food provider, socializing with other individuals, whether the animal is a colony or living alone, and for breeding purposes.

- c. Minimum standard of forested area to maintain its function as a supporter of the existence of IKN. Forests can function correctly as a habitat for wildlife, carbon sinks and other environmental services if they have good conditions and sufficient area. The forest area is sufficient as a habitat for wild animals if the available forest is proven to sustainably support the life and existence of wild animals (Pamungkas, 2022).

The form of environmental protection and management by the government related to the development of the State Capital (IKN) must be supported by regulations as the basis for moving the national capital. The preparation of legal products in a legal state, of course, has juridical guidelines, one of which is stated in Law (UU) Number 15 of 2019 Amendments to Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Legislation. After many polemics arose regarding the IKN Law, apart from the development and economic aspects, the public also highlighted the legal aspects. There are also many formal disability lawsuits submitted by elements of society to the Constitutional Court to be suspended for judicial review. One of them who filed a formal disability lawsuit is that citizens who are members of the National Axis of State Sovereignty (PNKN) submit a formal review of the State Capital Law (UU IKN) to the Constitutional Court. The promulgation of the IKN Law has received much criticism because, in terms of juridical guidelines or other laws and regulations, the IKN Law is not appropriate. The transfer of the capital city of the archipelago is unconstitutional because several arrangements violate the constitution in Article 18, paragraphs (1) and (4) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which reads:

- a. The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is divided into provincial regions, regencies, and cities, each of which has a regional government, which Law regulates.
- b. As heads of provincial, district, and city regional governments, the governors, regents and mayors, respectively, are democratically elected.

The Capital of the Archipelago is not in the form of a province, district or city but a particular regional government that will be headed by the Head of the Archipelago Capital Authority. The head of the authority at the ministerial level, based on Article 9 of Law Number 3 of 2022 concerning the Capital of the Archipelago, which will later be referred to as the IKN Law, will be appointed, appointed, and dismissed directly by the President after consulting with the DPR. Unfortunately, such an appointment system is a strong indication that the health of Indonesia's democracy is being shaken, where a leader chosen not by the people but by the central government can be seen as a usurpation of democratic rights. It also makes it vulnerable to the sale of a leader's position and the struggle for the position of political parties (Putri, 2022). The promulgation of the IKN Law is considered formally flawed because it does not involve community participation as regulated in Article 27 Paragraph (1) and Article 28C Paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution, so it is considered to ignore the principle of people's sovereignty.

The determining factor is that there is no juridical basis regarding the procedure or mechanism for moving the capital city of a new country (Mahardika, 2022). Although some current laws and regulations, including Law Number 29 of 2007 concerning Provincial Government of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta as the Capital of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and Law Number 10 of 2016 regarding Regional Head Elections, may directly be affected by the change in the state capital, some other laws may also be affected. In addition to having direct implications for other laws and regulations, the IKN Law also raises questions about the ambiguous form of government. Is it a regional government or a ministry level? The fact is that in the new nation's capital, the leader in the form of the head of the authority will be at the Ministerial level and be directly responsible to

the President. Therefore, there will be no election of the head of the authority in the local election because the President will directly appoint the head of the authority.

The Forest City Concept in the IKN Pembangunan Development Plan. The definition of Forest City for IKN development will differ from the Forest City concept, developed in several countries in the previous example. It is because the location of IKN is in and around forest areas and has high biodiversity, so in its planning and development, it is necessary to focus on efforts to maintain and restore forests. The application of the Forest City concept at IKN is not like an example of the concept in other cities that reforest their cities built with the provision of green open space. However, this definition still refers to several things or characteristics that have been developed, such as the dominance of forest vegetation and extensive tree cover, because they are still relevant to the conditions and needs of IKN development. Therefore, the definition of a Forest City that is more suitable for new urban development plans in the IKN Area is as follows: "Forest cities dominated by landscapes with forest structures or green open spaces that have ecosystem service functions such as forests and with an integrated landscape approach to creating life, side by side with nature."

In the development concept, Forest City will be designed according to natural conditions to create life alongside nature, support sustainable development, significantly maximize carbon sequestration and biodiversity conservation, and environmental management to improve environmental quality. The concept of Forest City in more detail can be seen based on the Principles, Criteria and Indicators. The Forest City principle is the basic principle or point that becomes the reference in the Forest City Concept, which refers to the development of a city that can maintain the ecological function of the forest and development goals in other Forest City concepts such as carbon sequestration, biodiversity conservation, and environmental management to improve environmental quality. This principle is the umbrella for the formulation of Criteria and Indicators. A criterion is a measure that becomes the basis for assessing or determining something, which can also be said as a standard to achieve ideal conditions or standards to find out/assess whether the progress achieved can meet the principles. Meanwhile, indicators are components or variables that reflect or indicate the situation or condition required by the criteria.

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) 2019 has formulated several Forest City principles for planning the Candidate for the State Capital as a recommendation from the results of the KLHS Rapid Assessment, which includes:

1. Based on watershed management;
2. Having a structured green space network;
3. Utilizing about 50 percent of the area to be developed;
4. Water consumption must be very efficient;
5. The burden of fulfilling the population's consumption is low;
6. Have good air quality and cool average air temperature;
7. Have good surface water quality;
8. Protecting animal habitats;
9. Have good quality land cover and revitalized "Rain Forest" landscape Tropical".

The Forest City principle prepared by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry can be used as a guide in the planning and development the IKN area, covering an area of 256,000 ha. However, to apply these principles in urban development, it is necessary to re-adjust so that their application is appropriate in both urban and urban contexts and can be an example for applying the Forest City Concept in other cities. In addition, the Forest City principle must refer to the vision of IKN development to become the most sustainable city in the world, as well as benchmarking from several

cities implementing Forest City. Some of the principles of Forest City for the 56,000 Ha IKN area are as follows:

- a. Principle 1. Conservation of natural resources and animal habitat: Urban development should minimize damage to existing natural ecosystems or maintain these ecosystems (including natural habitats for animals and plants) and ensure forest sustainability by protecting or restoring forest ecosystems to improve environmental quality. With the condition of IKN as the focus in this study, the majority of which is a forest area, it is necessary to create a city built in forest with a medium density level to ensure that the availability of biomass growth remains a canopy. It also ensures that IKN can still support Kalimantan's role as the Lungs of the World.
- b. Principle 2. Connect with nature: This principle seeks to create urban development that can accommodate human interaction with nature or connect with nature and forests in and around the city. This principle can be applied by providing green open space in urban areas, including green corridors. Connected with nature can also be realized by the dominance of landscape in the form of green vegetation between buildings, namely green zones for recreation and integrated life.
- c. Principle 3. Low carbon development: This principle supports national policies on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, maximizing the role of trees and forests in carbon sequestration, and improving air quality, which must also be supported by using new and renewable energy.
- d. Principle 4. Development of Adequate Water Resources: The principle of developing adequate water resources focuses on the sustainable management of water resources to ensure the availability and quality of water resources in IKN areas with low water availability conditions. Water resources can be provided by providing rainwater storage (such as the construction of reservoirs, reservoirs, and other water reservoirs) and using surface water from rivers. The construction of this water reservoir needs to be accompanied by the maintenance of the water catchment area to maintain the sustainability of the water source in the reservoir by carrying out watershed-based development and protection of green open space.
- e. Principle 5. Anti-sprawl development: The IKN area is an area that has a sensitive ecosystem, so it requires control in its development, especially city development. The development of this city must be based on the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment. Implementing compact settlement development is expected to reduce dependence on private cars, protect periphery and green areas, and provide better access to city facilities and services. It can also be done by making a greenbelt that surrounds the city to limit the expansion of the city, especially the potential for biodiversity hotspots and maintain its carrying capacity for the community and improve environmental quality.
- f. Principle 6. Community Engagement: Forests and the environment provide considerable benefits to the community. The sustainability of forests and the environment depends on the activities carried out by humans or the community. Therefore, it is essential to provide environmental education that can build public awareness of the importance of forests and trees in particular for life and increase awareness and help people make more environmentally friendly choices.

CONCLUSIONS

Forms of environmental protection and management, including prevention, mitigation of damage and pollution, and restoration of environmental quality, have demanded the development of various policies, programs, and activities supported by other environmental management support systems. Sustainable development involving current and future generations requires joint efforts to achieve the goals of IKN development by balancing three essential aspects, namely

economic, social, and environmental protection. Sustainable Development in Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management and its Amendment through Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation and Government Regulations is a conscious and planned effort that combines environmental, social, and economic aspects into development strategies to ensure the integrity of the environment as well as the safety, capabilities, welfare, and quality of life of present and future generations.

The application of the Forest City Concept in IKN development is in the form of stabilizing forest areas and resolving various land conflicts within forest areas that need to be carried out before building IKN. Integrating the Forest City Concept into the IKN Masterplan and other urban and regional planning products, including spatial planning. Carry out IKN development by paying attention to areas with forest functions and essential functions in environmental sustainability. It can be done by paying attention to the go area and no go area as determined in the KLHS Masterplan IKN. Providing city green open space based on the need for protection of ecologically sensitive habitats (local animals and plants); the ability to produce oxygen and absorb carbon dioxide; the ability to absorb various types of pollutants; and the ability to absorb rainwater. Arrange the stages of recovery and rehabilitation of SDALH in the IKN area as an effort to restore forest areas by rehabilitating degraded areas and building animal corridors and green corridors. Establish forest and biodiversity management institutions such as independent advisory boards or independent agencies supported by the government. The application of the Forest City Concept is not only limited to the context of the city. However, it is also expected to be integrated with the surrounding area, primarily to support forest and environmental sustainability in general. In essence, the region and the city side-by-side are an ecosystem that influences each other. Therefore, the planning and development of the city will depend heavily on the planning and policies of each region.

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